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and France. On the other hand, they were favored by the old Swiss land laws which prevented the growth of large landed estates, and also by the important fact that the Swiss manufacturing cities averaged much less in population than those in the larger countries. In consequence, the health of the Swiss workers was less endangered by overcrowding, bad sanitation, etc. At any rate, whether from this or other causes, the native Swiss took but little interest in the socialism of the mid-nineteenth century, holding aloof from the propaganda of the International, which was carried on so extensively by foreigners from within the borders of Switzerland.

When the movement for the regulation of labor conditions did gather headway, it was the German not the French and Italian cantons which inaugurated it, and, unlike similar legislation in the great countries of Europe, the impetus was due primarily to the activity of the working class itself, rather than to philanthropic or sedative motives on the part of the employer.

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Intervention and Colonization in Africa. World Diplomacy, Vol.

1. By NORMAN DWIGHT HARRIS. With an introduction by JAMES T. SHOTWELL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1914. Pp. xviii, 384. \$2.00.)

By the promise of the title-page this is the first volume of a series on "World Diplomacy." The author's preface declares the expectation of a second volume, on European Intervention and Competition in Asia.

Two of the six colored maps in this book bring to the eyes in a moment the whole story of these 384 printed pages. One shows the European possessions in Africa in 1870, a few faint films of color along disconnected fringes of continent, indicating little more than a foothold for France, England, Portugal, and Spain. The other depicts the Africa of 1914, parcelled out from circumference to center among the same powers, with Germany and Italy added. In less than forty-five years this partition of Africa into pastures for European commerce has been achieved, partly by chartered companies, but, in later stages, for the most part by diplomacy.

Among the all too brief generalizations in the opening chapter we learn that the directing motive in the partition of Africa, which

was originally a desire for territorial aggrandizement, has become in these latter years chiefly economic and commercial. This purpose has, however, not taken the shape in Africa of a ruthless exploitation of natives, as it did in the Americas. The European nations have perceived the unwisdom of investing their rapidly increasing wealth in Africa without a scientific study of the African peoples, customs and institutions; and the new masters of Africa have tried to preserve and develop the native social and political organizations, and to conserve the natural resources. No power has done this more scientifically and persistently than France, which controls an African territory as large as that of the United States including Alaska.

Four chapters are filled with the story of the growth and consolidation of French Africa. With a backward glance at the southern limits of old Rome, the author groups England in Egypt and the Sudan, Italy in Tripolitania, and France in the other Barbary States, under the title, "The Re-occupation of Northern Africa." Roughly speaking, this accounts for half the book. Of the other half, in two chapters we find the story of the Congo Free State and its transition to a Belgian colony very well told. One chapter is devoted to the beginning of a German colonial policy in Southwest Africa; another, to the combined careers of British and German Southeast Africa and Uganda; and the two remaining chapters, to English colonization in South Africa and along the Niger River. The story of the latter colony is given at length, as the best example of modern English ideas of colonial administration in the tropics.

In each chapter a few paragraphs are devoted to the systems of taxation and revenue in each colony (the statistics of 1911-12) and justice is done to the services rendered by various chartered companies in the early phases of colonial consolidation.

There are good maps and bibliographies. The appendixes also contain territorial statistics and a comparison of revenue and outgo, imports and exports, in 1887 and 1912.

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE.

NEW BOOKS

BARTHOLOMEW, J. G. *A school economic atlas*. Third edition. (London: Oxford University Press. 1914. Pp. xi, 64. 2s. 6d.)

The present edition of this atlas does not differ essentially from the first edition which appeared some four or five years ago. The principal changes are to be found in the charts and diagrams, which